# Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

advance for the time ordered.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from Its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Exbress. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered Into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11 p'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 21, 31, and 41. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

AT length we have the full returns from all the Congressional, Senatorial, and Legislative districts in the State, and the field can be surveyed fully and calmly. The total loss is seven regular Republican candidates for Congress in districts now represented by Republicans, with one gain in Luzerne and Susquehanna, and one Independent Republican (Creely), to offset the disasters. At the best, the net loss is five Republican Congressmen, making the delegation stand 11 to 13, instead of 6 to 18, as now. The net loss on the Republican majority of the Legislature is 10, and the popular vote of the State shows a Democratic majority. Donley, Morrell, Armstrong, and Gilfillan are defeated in districts which two years ago gave them from 1000 to 2000 majority each, while Judge Mercur, who was elected by 311 in' 1868, is re-elected by 125. Covode's district, which was close before, now elects Foster by 730, and Cessna's district, which elected him by 144 in 1868, now defeats him by 15. In two Senatorial districts which elected three Senators this fall, each Republican candidate should have had 1000 majority, but they are all beaten badly-from 500 to 1100. They were repudiated by the people because they were suspected of pledging themselves to vote for the re-election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate. The Republican people have determined that the Senatorial auction of 1867 shall not be repeated. If men will surrender their manhood to procure nominations, or after they are nominated, they must henceforth leave hope behind them. The loss of Republican members of the Legislature in the Franklin, Huntingdon, Indiana, Armstrong, Crawford, and Union districts is but the same result from the same cause. while the slaughter of Republican Congressmen is due to the fact that they dispensed the patronage of their districts to promote the pretensions of Cameron. Armstrong's district reverses its 2009 Republican majority because he was announced as wanting to lead off in rescinding the resolution of censure on the records of Congress against Cameron. The nature of the disaster may be summed up as follows:-

Killed-Simon Cameron. Wounded-The Republican party (seri-

ously).

Missing-A large assortment of Cameron camp-followers, supposed to be organizing to plunder the victorious enemy's baggage.

Retired-A large number of brave, trusted. and non-office-hunting Republican leaders, who are not for sale.

Will the would-be leaders of the Republican party heed this emphatic warning of the people?

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

THE proceedings of the Methodist State Convention which is now in session in this city. as well as those of the National Unitarian Conference at New York, are attracting a large degree of public attention. The newspaper reports give a wide circulation to their action from day to day, and thus a large circle of readers becomes familiar with their plans and prospects, their hopes and fears. Nothing in America creates so much surprise among inhabitants of Europe as the absolute freedom of religion in this country, and the readiness with which diverse sects sgree to disagree, and to adopt different modes of worship without feeling the slightest disposition to persecute each other. The simple plan of leaving all sects free from governmental interference has saved a world

of trouble in the United States, and at the

same time stimulated many of the Church

would never have been displayed if they had depended upon governmental support. In nearly all other Christian lands the contributes directly to the support of one or more Churches, on the pretext that without such aid the cause of religion cannot be properly supported, but in this country the extraordinary spectacle is presented of a much larger sum, per capita, being voluntarily obtained for religious purposes than is contributed for a like object from the most plethoric of European treasuries, and of a more profound interest being displayed in the cause of religion here, notwithstanding the absence of governmental appropriations, than is manifested in any of the countries which furnish them. Few Americans would seriously think for one moment of changing this system or of altering any of its essential features. Its advantages and its happy influence upon our whole political framework are apparent to all; and yet, in one single respect, it does not, perhaps, secure the best attainable results. Where the State undertakes to make religious provision for a people, it is obliged to at least pretend to provide, after some fashion, for the religious instruction of the entire population; while here, where everything is left to voluntary action, although the provision in some quarters is exceedingly ample, it may and does happen that thousands of children are suffered to grow up in absolute ignorance of the fundamental precepts or doctrines of Christianity. Many things have been done from time to time, and are being done now, to guard against this evil, and too much praise cannot be awarded to those who have labored earnestly in home missions, tract societies, Sunday-schools, and churches. But the fact nevertheless remainsthat the whole field is not thoroughly and systematically covered, and that it would not be difficult to find even in this City of Churches individual specimens of the most glaring heathenism. In this connection the address recently made Bishop Simpson in regard to lay preachers, and published a few days

ago in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, is worthy of special attention. In invoking the vigorous aid of a large body of men who are not formally connected with the ministry, he indicated a method of operations which is peculiarly necessary in this country to imbue the whole people with religious ideas. The absence of governmental aid and authority necessitates not only an extraordinary amount of effort in building and maintaining temples for the professors of religion, but nearly equal effort in preaching the glad tidings of the Gospel to deaf or dull ears, and in making an impression among the thousands who, if left solely to themselves, are as little likely as the savages of remote regions to attend the Sundayschools or churches of any denomination. The sums expended now to build and sustain the splendid churches which are springing up in every quarter bear a great disproportion to the money devoted to various forms of home missionary effort; and although this is, a matter which is properly left to the conscience of every Christian, it is to be regretted, if we look at this subject from the political and social point of view, that those who are anxious for the salvation of their own souls do not, in all instances, feel a deep interest in the salvation of their fellow-beings. We believe, however, that the disposition to supply this defect of

every American man, woman, boy, and girl. THE "AGE" ON DEMOCRATIC RE-F6RM.

our free system is increasing in many quar-

ters, and the tendency of some of the greatest

of modern teachers to make the love of fel-

low-men and the achievement of practical

good, instead of belief in this or that doc-

trine, the touchstone of vital Christianity, will

help, we trust, to invigorate all the existing

plans for providing religious instruction for

It is not often that we can cordially agree with the opinions of the Age on partisan matters, but the following paragraph which we find in its editorial columns of this morning is so very true and so very much to the point that we cannot avoid quoting it and giving it our endorsement. The Age says:-

"Each year the Democratic party is cheated and disgraced by men claiming to be attached to and to represent that organization. Some of these men are now known. Certain offenses have been traced directly to their cupidity and double-dealing. The facts are not even denied. Will honest Democrats agree that these men shall pursue their nefarious traffic in the future, covered with the party mantle? They will not. They demand honesty, fair dealing in all public matters, from those who stand upon the Democratic piatform. Those who act in a different manner must expect to be exposed."

Our contemporary is evidently waking up, and we take it as a most promising sign that it has at last discovered the fact that things are not altogether lovely in the Democratic ranks. The Age says, with considerable naivete, with reference to the men who have disgraced the Democratic party, that some of them are now known, and as a matter of course we may expect to see their characters and performances thoroughly ventilated in the interests of the public in general and the Democratic party in particular. It is certainly a little curious, however, that the Age should have just discovered Messrs. McMullin, Ahern, and others whose names are equally well known to the public at large, to be disreputable representatives of a political party that makes as large outward pretensions to virtue as does the one of which our esteemed contemporary is the able organ. We confess that the Age takes a more hopeful view of the future than we do when it asks, "Will honest Democrats agree that these men shall pursue their nefarious traffic in the future, covered with the party mantle?" and replies to Its own query with a bold "They will not." Alas for the honest Democrats, we have before us the fact that the New York World has tried for several succeeding years the same experiment the Age is now proposing; but despite its pleadings for reform, and its protestations that honest men must rule, whenever

an election campaign was fairly opened, and

organizations to a degree of activity which | the "regular Demacratic ticket" made up, | sloner of Internal Revenue is scarcely inferior the World threw its virtue to the winds and preached the good old Democratic doctrine of "vote the straight ticket, and vote it early and often," with as much vehemence as if honesty was a word it had never learned the meaning of. That the Ane will succeed any better in reforming the Democracy of this city than the World has in regenerating that of New York we are scarcely able to hope, but we give the disgusted editors of both the papers in onestion our hearty sympathy for their good intentions, even if their performances do fall short of what we would like to

WE are accustomed to the dense ignorance of American affairs displayed by the leading British newspapers and reviews, but surely the London Times, Saturday Review, and Athenaum can be hold excusable for their blunders when an American newspaper like the New York Herald sets before its readers such a confused account of events in a neighboring city as that which appeared in its editorial columns yesterday, in an article on the fracas at the meeting of the return judges in this city. The Herald has got the occurrences of election day and those incident to the meeting of the return judges very badly mixed up, and it represents the United States marines as having been summoned on the latter occasion to protect the election officers in the performance of their duty. It would have been well, perhaps, if the marines had been in attendance when Messrs, McMullin, Ahern, and Nolen, with the assistance of the Democratic policemen, forced their way into the room where the return judges were assembled; but facts are facts, and as the roughs had things pretty much their own way until one of them met the fate he richly deserved by being shot down, the Herald really ought not to falsify history by such a version of the affair as it served up to its readers yesterday.

#### THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Columbus Delano, of Chie, the Prox-

"It is generally conceded" by the Washington correspondents that the Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been tendered by the President the position of Secretary of the Interior, made vacant by the resignation of General Jacob D. Cox, and that he has accepted it. The struggle seems now to have centred on the succession to Delano in the Internal Revenue Bureau, Mr. Delano being auxious to secure the place for J. W. Douglass, of this State, his principal assistant, while it is understood that Secretary Boutwell, who is, in a measure, the immediate superior of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is anxious to have somebody else in the place. It is even intimated that Mr. Boutwell is so firmly set in his opposition to Mr. Douglass that, in the event of the latter's appointment, he will withdraw from the Cabinet. "Columbus Delane, the prospective head of the Interior Department, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, in the year 1809. When a lad of about eight years, he moved with his parents to the town of Mount Vernon, Ohio, at which place he subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He soon displayed eminent talents in the profession he had selected and in a few years had achieved a high reputation in the various branches of his calling. He also attained considerable celebrity as a popular speaker, and became known for his versatility, industry, and steadiness of purpose.

In 1844, being then thirty-five years of age, he was elected a Representative from his adopted State to the Twenty-ninth Congress. At the expiration of his term he returned to Ohio, and in the succeeding year was a candidate for the Governorship of that State. He lacked only two votes of securing the nomination. He still busied himself in political life, and in 1860 was elected delegate to the Chicago Convention. In 1861 he received the appointment of Commissary-General of the Ohio, and conducted the affairs of that office with great success, until he was relieved by the assumption by the General Government of the care and subsistence of all State troops. Again, in the year 1862, he was a candidate for office-this time for United States Senator-but, singularly enough, his failure to secure the nomination by only two votes was for the second time repeated. In 1863, however, he moderated his demand, and was elected a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, in which body he at orce took a leading part, and soon became an acknowledged leader of his party. As a Republican of the most radical stamp, he urged forward and shaped much of the legislation which makes part of the official records of the State of Ohio during that momentous period of our national history. In 1864 he was a member of the Baltimore Convention. Acting as Chairman of the Ohio delegation, he constantly, zealously, and eloquently supported the renomination of President Lincoln, and also advanced the claims of Mr. Johnson for the Vice-Presidential place on the ticket. He took, also, an active part in the ensuing camdaign.

In the same year, 1804, he was again elected a member of Congress, and during this term of his service in the National House of Representatives, acted as Chairman of the Committee on Claims. In 1866 he was a candidate for re-election, but the certificate was obtained by General George W. Morgan, his Democratic competitor. who was ousted from the seat, however, on his claim to it being contested by Mr. Delano. In 1868 Mr. Delano was not a candidate for reelection, and General Morgan this year carried the district by an incontestible majority.

On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency in March, 1869, Mr. Delano was appointed by him to the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, as the successor to the Hon. E. A. Rollins, of New Hampshire. This appointment gave general satisfaction to the country. Mr. Delano's administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been vigorous, capable, and successful, and the enormous increase in the receipts of the Government has been the best endorsement of his fitness for the position that could be desired. But he has not contrived to escaped accusations of partiality. The distillers of the Eastern States have been incessantly complaining that he has done his best to crush them out and ruin their business, while those in Ohio and other Western States were treated with the greatest consideration. When the question of the continuation of the odious income tax came before Congress, Mr. Delano became its unflinching champion, and imposition alienated the regard of the best men of the country. The position of Commisby his persistent advocacy of this inquisitorial

in importance to the Secretaryship of the Interior, but as Mr. Delano will in the latter position be removed from all surveillance except that of the President, his willingness to make the change is not a matter of surprise.

#### GENERALITIES.

The Purchase of Cuba. Again the report goes out, says the Washington Star, that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of Cuba, and the fact that Secretaries Boutwell and Fish and Attorney-General Akerman were closeted together at the Treasury Department for several hours this morning gave rise to thick flying rumors that the conclave were engaged in making the preliminary engagements for the acquisition of the "Gem of the Antilles." Most likely their confab had reference to matters nearer home. Quite probably some persons may be attempting a dicker of the kind between Spain and the United States, but we doubt if Spain has authorized the sale, and it is certain that the United States is not in the mood to pay any \$ 20,000,000 for the little island, neat and trim though she may be. What is, hic-Cuba to him, or he to, hic-

Cuta?"—Shakespeare, slightly sprung. The Arms Market. General Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, on Tuesday opened the bids for 20,000 Springfield rifled muskets, new, and 110,000 old but serviceable, also 40,000 new Enfield rifles, 40,000 serviceable and 30,000 unserviceable, to be sold by the Government. The bids are mainly from New York, and the offers range from \$6.45 to \$15:25 apiece for the new Springfield rifles, \$7:25 to \$9:30 for old; new Enfields \$4:73 to 775. second-class Enfields \$3.50 to \$5.30. Nearly all the bidders make offers for fifteen to forty millions of cartridges to go along with the arms, at \$12.50 to \$16.30 per 1000. The Government reserves the right to reject all bids below the appraised value of the arms. The action of the bureau will be announced in a few days. An additional number of arms will be offered on the 20th.

Judicial Case Under the Fourteenth Amendment. A suit was commenced in the United States

Court at Louisville, on the 17th inst., to remove rom office, under the 3d section of the 14th amendment, the Hon. William Lindsay, recently elected a judge of the Court of Appeals from the Fourth district by a large majority over his radical opponent. It is charged that, prior to the war, he, as a clerk of the Hickman Circuit Court, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and that, in 1862, he engaged in the Rebellion. The defendant objected to the filing of the motion to remove him from office, and also to the information. This will be one of the most important cases ever brought in the United States courts under the fourteenth amendment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages. ROS A C A D E M Y OF M U S I C. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

> FIRST SERIES 1870-71. THIRD LECTURE,
> ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 21,
> BY WENDELL PHILLIPS,
> Subject—"THE LOST ARTS."

MISS OLIVE LOGAN, October 24. "THE BEIGHT SIDE."

MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 25,
"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

JOSH BILLINGS, October 28,

"Mr.K."

Hon. Charles Sumner, Oct. 31; Petroleum V. Nasby,
Nov. 2; Miss Isabella Glyn, Nov. 3; George William 

Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures.

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THE METHODIST STATE CONVENTION for Pennsylvania will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on TUESDAY, WEONESDAY, and THURS-DAY of this week. Rev. BISHOP SIMPSON will preside. The following order of exercises will be observed :-

1. Tuesday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The organi-

2. Tuesday Evening, 7% o'clock. Topic-"Methodism, its Growth and Present Position in the State." Committee .- Rev. I. H. Torrence, Rev. W. H. Kincaid, and J. M. Maris.

3. Wednesday Morning, 9 o'clock. Topic-"The Type of Piety Necessary to the Highest Prosperity of the Church." Committee .- Rev. George Peck, D. D., Rev. G. G. Carrow, D. D., and Rev. F. Hodgson, D. D.

4. Wednesday Afternoon, 2% o'clock. Topic-"The Charitable Institutions of the Church." Committee .- Colonel John A. Wright, E. H. Worne, and Rev. H Miller, D. D.

5. Wednesday Evening, 7% o'clock. Topic-"The Duty of the Church in Relation to the Christian Sabbath and the Cause of Temperance," Committee.-The Sabbath-Rev. W. Wythes, Hon. Joseph McEnsily, and William Sampson. Temperance .- Hon. John McCalmont, James Black, Esq., and Rev. P. Coombe. 6. Thursday Morning, 9 o'clock, Topic-"The

Educational Interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania," Committee, -Rev. George Leomis, D. D., Rev. R. L. Dashiel, D. D., and Professor Bennett.

7. Thursday Afternoon, 236 o'clock. Topic-"The Public School Question." Committee-Rev. A. Wheeler, D. D., Rev. J. W. Jackson, and P. W. Shaeffer, Esq.

8. Thursday Evening, 71/2 o'clock. Topic-"The Duty of the Christian Citizen to the State." Committee,-William H. Allen, LL. D., Hon. H. L. Richmond, and Rev. H. S. Nesbit, D. D. 10 IS 3t

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